

# French Halt Verdun Drive; German Attack Wanes

## LABOR BALKS AT WILSON'S MILITIA PLAN

## Gompers Demands Ban on Use of Guard Against Strikes. BURDEN MUST BE DISTRIBUTED

Washington, Feb. 27.—Organized labor, in a message to the nation through The Tribune, made public to-night by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, laid down the flat terms on which it would accept the Administration's defense programme. These conditions are:

That the plan to "federalize" the state militia must also include a prohibition of its further use in the suppression of strikes;

That the burden of costs for increasing armament must be distributed equally among all classes, instead of bearing most heavily on the wage earners and consumers, as heretofore;

This statement was given to The Tribune at the conclusion of a six-day conference of labor leaders from all sections of the country, one of the most important ever held at the capital. It is the first intimation that Mr. Gompers or organized labor will support any plan providing in any way for the "federalizing" of the national guard.

Mr. Gompers left no room for doubt as to labor's attitude toward the pacifist agitation and the need of defence. "A people unwilling to defend the institutions of self-government are not worthy of a republic," he declared.

## Defence an Economic Problem.

"The fact that we have chosen to call our system of government in the United States a republic," Mr. Gompers said, "does not insure us either protection or peace. Preparedness is an economic as well as a civic and military problem. The principles of human welfare cannot be ignored in plans for national defence any more than they can be ignored in industry or commerce. The safeguarding of human rights and freedom are of fundamental importance, and are correlated with national defence. They must not be sacrificed to any false concept of national defence."

"To what end," exclaimed Mr. Gompers, with intense earnestness, "will a nation be saved if the citizens are denied that which gives life value and purpose?"

The preparedness favored by labor must be genuine, Mr. Gompers declared. There must be no sham, no pretences, no half-way measures.

"We must have a preparation that means a comprehensive development of all the powers and resources of all our citizens," he said. "In Switzerland every man is a soldier—not necessarily to go to war—but he has the physical and manual training necessary to defend himself, his family and his country. Under that system the Swiss have developed a manhood, a character, that challenges the admiration of the world. We will be satisfied with nothing less in America."

## Labor Seeks Preparedness.

In the cooperation in all fields of activity to secure adequate defence, Mr. Gompers declared organized labor must play a big part.

"There must be industrial, commercial, political, social, moral as well as military defence," the labor leader said. "Citizen soldiery must be established and extended. It must be democratically organized, officered and controlled. We must put an end to the present wasteful and unfair administration of our military affairs."

With preparedness embracing such a programme, he declared, the unions were in full sympathy. "Some of us have been in the army and we know the value of the military and naval forces of the country are controlled in the interests of peace, of justice, of democracy and of humanity."

To say that we will leave the administration of such powers in the hands of the privileged few is to surrender in advance. It can only be in the hands of the democracy of America. Wherever the spirit of democracy is absent, the accompanying evil of militarism fastens its deadly clutches upon freedom and civic opportunity. Just as, conversely, where the spirit of democracy obtains it is to the abolition of military castes and the vicious dangers of militarism."

Unless organized labor received assurances that the army in which the Administration proposed to incorporate

Train Farmers and Workers.

"We must see to it," said Mr. Gompers, "that the great mass of the farmers and the workers in industry shall be thoroughly trained and organized. We must see to it that the military and naval forces of the country are controlled in the interests of peace, of justice, of democracy and of humanity."

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## American Aid Keeping Belgians from Starvation

Three Million Persons Virtually Destitute, Says Rockefeller Foundation Investigator—Situation in Northern France Equally Bad.

London, Feb. 27.—"There would be wholesale starvation within three or four weeks if the importation of food into Belgium were stopped."

"In Northern France the percentage of indigent people is even greater than that in Belgium, because there are virtually no native supplies."

"The clothing situation in Belgium and Northern France demands very serious consideration. Unless the work of providing clothing is kept up at a regular rate there will be very serious suffering in the fall."

The foregoing conclusions are those of Frederick J. Wolcott, who spent three weeks in Belgium and Northern France investigating for the Rockefeller Foundation the work of the relief commission, of which Herbert C. Hoover is the head. Mr. Wolcott in his report says he is greatly impressed by the efficiency of the relief work, and he recommends that money intended for Belgium or France be entrusted to the commission. Mr. Wolcott said:

"If any who cavil at the sending of relief supplies into Belgium could only visit Belgium and see personally the plight of the suffering people they would come back as eager for the continuance of the work as I am."

## 3,000,000 Virtually Destitute.

Of the 7,000,000 inhabitants in Belgium, Mr. Wolcott said, 3,000,000 are virtually destitute and drawing daily one meal, consisting of the equivalent of three thick slices of bread and a pint of soup. He added:

"Depots for the distribution are only large enough to accommodate between thirty and fifty persons, so a long queue of hungry extends into the street for a block or more."

"I have seen thousands of people lined up in snow or rain, soaked or chilled, waiting for bread and soup. I have returned to the distributing stations at the end of the day and have found men, women and children some-

## COLONEL HOUSE NOW AN AUTHOR?

## Novel of Overthrow of American Government May Be His.

Washington, Feb. 27.—From a place high in the Administration it was learned to-day that Colonel Edward House, the soft-spoken sphinx of American politics, is suspected of having burst effusively into literature as the author of "Philip Dru, Administrator."

The novel is the story of a Napoleonic figure who meets such a government as we have in America to-day and completely overthrows it, establishing a new political order which evidently was carefully thought out before it was committed to paper. It is believed to be Colonel House's idea of what should be done in the United States.

In one place the action of the novel, which takes place between 1920 and 1927, is staged at Mandell House, a circumstance regarded by many who have read the work as a sufficient clue to the identity of the author.

With respect to the international situation, the author in 1912 favored a union between Great Britain and the United States for the control of the seas and the maintenance of peace throughout the world.

With regard to domestic problems, the author believes that the American Constitution, all state constitutions, the judiciary and the whole scheme of Congressional and state government should be overthrown and new ideas adopted. He submits plans for the overthrow of the present government, the suppression of the rebellion, the organization of an army to oppose the Federal force. The only battle was fought near Buffalo, where the army of the interests was vanquished.

He assumed the title of administrator instead of dictator.

How Dru put into effect his ideas for reorganizing the government is detailed by Colonel House in several chapters.

First, he created a council of twelve to assist in the administration. This commission promptly revised the judiciary by cutting down the number of courts in the country and taking away from them the right to pass upon the constitutionality of questions, "their function being merely to decide between litigants what the law was."

"In addition," this commission planned a federal incorporation law, granting labor representation in the councils of corporations. Also, it revised the railroad laws, giving the government a direct control over the operations of all common carriers and absolute ownership of other public utilities, such as telephone and telegraph companies."

## 3 DAYS LEFT TO FILE INCOME TAX RETURNS

All persons whose incomes exceed \$3,000 a year must file income tax returns with the collectors of internal revenue on or before Wednesday, March 1. All who fail to comply with the law are liable to a penalty of from \$20 to \$1,000.

Should a taxpayer be absent from the district or be prevented from filing his return by illness he may have an extension until April 1. Applications for extensions must be made before March 1; after that date they will not be considered.

## REGINALD VANDERBILT TURNS MOVIE WRITER

## His Newport Guests Enact Play Before Camera.

Newport, R. I., Feb. 27.—Reginald C. Vanderbilt has taken to the writing of movie scenarios. At least one of them has been enacted, and the film is now in the course of developing.

Mr. Vanderbilt entertained a house party at his Portsmouth estate, Sandpoint Farm, over Washington's Birthday, but it did not leak out until today that one of the diversions during the stay of the guests was the enacting of a play written by Mr. Vanderbilt for the movie camera.

It has been learned that in the party there was a motion picture camera operator and a professional movie director. The show ring, the trophy room and other parts of the farm were utilized for the various scenes.

Two Mass Meetings.

Two huge mass meetings for preparedness have been arranged by the National Security League for tomorrow night, February 29. They will be held simultaneously in Carnegie Hall and the Century Theatre, and as both will have the same speakers as nearly as possible they will be of equal importance.

Joseph H. Choate, honorary president of the league, will introduce Robert Bacon, chairman of the board of directors, as chairman of the meeting in Carnegie Hall. Among those who are expected to speak are George W. Wick-

Continued on page 3, column 4

## MARJORIE'S BATTLESHIP.



To the Editor of The Tribune.

Dear Sir: I read in your paper every morning a lot about preparedness. My grandpa and great-grandpa were soldiers. If I was a boy I would be a soldier, too. But I am not, so I want to do what I can to help. Mama gives me a dime every week for helping her. I am sending you this week's dime to help build a battleship for Uncle Sam. I know a lot of other kids who would give their errand money if you would start a fund. I am thirteen years old and go to Public School 9, Brooklyn. Yours truly, MARJORIE STERRETT.

I am true blue American, and I want to see Uncle Sam prepared to lick all creation like John Paul Jones did.

P. S.—Please call the battleship America.

Since this letter was printed dimes and dollars have flowed into The Tribune office unceasingly. Other papers across the country have reprinted the letter and the dollars have flowed in upon them.

Marjorie has asked The Tribune to take care of her fund until it grows big enough to build a battleship or at least some kind of a ship worthy of the traditions of John Paul Jones. The Tribune cannot undertake to enter into correspondence about the fund, but it will print a daily list of contributors, and every one who sends a dime or a dollar or a million dollars to The Tribune for the fund will receive a button bearing the legend, "U. S. S. America." That will be your receipt for a patriotic deed.

Total to date.....\$1,681.05  
Number of contributors.....8,372

## DEFENCE LEADER BACKS MARJORIE

## Security League President Says Fund Should Inspire All Patriots.

Marjorie's Battleship Fund has steamed ahead another knot. It has gained the recognition of the president of the National Security League, S. Stanwood Menken, who was one of the first citizens of New York to learn the lessons taught by the European war and to realize America's position of unpreparedness. In discussing yesterday the plan for raising a battleship by popular subscription, Mr. Menken said:

"The Marjorie Sterrett Battleship Fund is awakening deep patriotic interest. It is therefore of great value and should interest all devoted to national security. It is a practical evidence of the intent to prepare on a democratic basis, and I hope the fund will receive broad general support."

It was only natural that this effort to put the sentiment of the American people into some tangible form such as a battleship should meet the approval of the president of a league which has adopted the following principles:

1. There is no assurance that we will not again become involved in war.
2. That a peaceful policy, even when supported by treaties, is not a sufficient guarantee against war, and that the United States cannot safely entrust the maintenance of its institutions and national policy to them.
3. That until a workable plan for a world alliance has been evolved and agreed to by the principal nations, with proper guarantees of good faith, the United States must maintain adequate military preparations for its defence.
4. That we are not adequately prepared to maintain our national policies.
5. That the present defenceless condition is due not only to the failure to follow the carefully considered plans of our naval and military advisers, but also to provide any reasonable measure for gradually putting such plans into practice.

## BRIDE ADMITS KILLING TO FREE INNOCENT MAN

## Shot Hotel Owner Who Had Wronged Her, Say Police.

Fort Worth, Tex., Feb. 27.—Mrs. Katherine Vance Harrison, fifteen years old, bride of Charles Harrison, nephew of Mrs. Charles Guberson, wife of the United States Senator from Texas, was released to-day with her husband, after they had given \$2,500 bail each to answer charges of murder filed against them last night.

The police said Mrs. Harrison had confessed that she shot and killed W. R. Warren, a hotel proprietor, asserting that he had wronged her before her marriage.

Warren's body was found riddled with bullets at the side of a country road near here on December 22, 1915. There were few clues to the identity of his slayer. Yesterday an arrest was made in the case. Later the police announced that Mrs. Harrison, to clear the suspected man, had admitted in a signed statement that she was responsible for Warren's death.

Mrs. Harrison introduced him to her husband and drove into the country, the police statement said. At an isolated spot, according to the statement, she asked Warren to get out and see if a tire was flat. When he was walking around the car, she shot him, according to the alleged confession.

Continued on page 3, column 2

## BERLIN CLAIMS RIGHT TO SINK ARMED LINERS

## Instructs Bernstorff Germany Knows No 'Defence Armament.'

## U-BOAT ORDER NOT A REVERSAL

## Envoy's Visit to Lansing To-day Expected to Open Long Discussion.

Washington, Feb. 27.—The statement that there is no such thing as a "defensively armed" merchantman is declared to be the outstanding feature of instructions from Berlin to Ambassador von Bernstorff, who will communicate them to Secretary of State Lansing to-morrow, the last day of grace granted by Germany to Americans who travel on armed merchantmen.

The ambassador will notify Secretary Lansing that the guarantee of safety to "liners" made some time ago in the Lusitania negotiations did not cover armed ships. On that theory, he will contend, the recent submarine order, which has aroused so much fear of war in Washington, does not nullify or even modify the promise already given of immunity to liners.

The principal assurance given in the Lusitania case read as follows:

"Liners will not be sunk without warning by our submarines and without safety of the lives of non-combatants, provided that the liners do not try to escape or offer resistance."

Some officials here go so far as to say that good relations between the United States and Germany depend largely on to-morrow's developments. They declare that unless an agreement is reached on the armed merchantmen question the sinking of a merchant ship, with loss of American life, will mean a break. But unless such an event happens within a few days, it is generally admitted, the chances for its becoming a grave issue will diminish. In both German and State Department quarters it is believed that the longer the controversy drags on without the commission of any overt act by Germany the greater will be the chances for an amicable adjustment.

## May Be Long Controversy.

Some wonder was expressed here to-night as to the form the negotiations from now on would take if the German government persisted in its contention that there was no such thing as an armed merchantman. This is the very point on which it was understood yesterday that the present negotiations would be continued.

State Department officials say that to-morrow's conference between the Secretary and the ambassador will be only the beginning of a long controversy, in which it is hoped Germany will be persuaded to admit that under certain conditions armament may be purely defensive. During this debate Germany will put her new policy into operation, unless Secretary Lansing requests that it be postponed. No such request has been made, though Ambassador von Bernstorff has told Mr. Lansing that his government probably would consent to a postponement.

The German argument will be precisely that recommended by the ambassador to his government a few weeks ago, after Secretary Lansing had informed him that the government considered the new policy to conflict with the promise that unresisting "liners" would not be attacked without warning and without saving the passengers and crews.

Germany contends that the so-called "right" of merchantmen to arm, even for defence, does not exist, and that before the present war Germany's refusal to acknowledge the existence of such a right.

Armed for Defence.

The armed merchant ships of the Entente powers are armed for offence. This is held to be proved by numerous instances in which submarines have been attacked by such vessels, by the "secret orders" of the British and other governments to merchant commanders, and by the published opinions of naval experts.

## TURKISH COLUMN ROUTED BY BRITISH

## Scattered Forces in Egypt.

London, Feb. 27.—A Turkish column was attacked and routed by British troops yesterday at Agagia, Egypt, according to a British official statement issued to-night, which adds that the fleeing Turks are being pursued.

The statement says:

"The enemy's column under Nuri and Gasfar was attacked yesterday morning at Agagia, about fifteen miles south of Barrami, by General Lukins's column, consisting of South African troops, yeomanry and territorial artillery."

"By 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon the enemy had been completely routed and was fleeing in scattered columns, pursued by our cavalry."

"At 4 o'clock aeroplanes reported that to be eight miles southwest of Agagia and still being pursued."

## SIEGEL, NEAR FREEDOM, TO BE ARRESTED AGAIN

## Warrants Issued on Remaining Indictments Based by Court.

District Attorney Swann will forward bench warrants to-day to District Attorney Wheeler of Monroe County for the arrest of Henry Siegel, who will be released from the county penitentiary there on March 1. The warrants were signed by Judge Wadhams, in General Sessions, and are based on the twelve remaining indictments against Siegel on file in this county. District Attorney Swann requests that Siegel be held in \$25,000 bail.

For many weeks the committee of depositors of the Siegel bank have been begging the District Attorney to bring Siegel to trial on some of the remaining indictments. Inasmuch as Siegel obtained a change of venue on the indictment on which he was tried in Monroe County, it is a matter of doubt whether the remaining indictments also were not automatically shifted to that county.

## 147 Die as Mine Sinks P.&O. Liner Off Dover

## Children Playing on Deck of the Maloja Blown to Pieces—Women Among Victims—Rescuing Vessel Sunk—Three Others Lost.

London, Feb. 27.—The steamship Maloja, a 12,431-ton vessel of the Peninsular and Oriental Line, struck a mine and sank within a half hour two miles off Dover to-day. At least 147 persons were drowned or killed by the explosion, according to the latest estimate. About thirty passengers are among the dead.

Out of 203 Lascars in the crew only eighty-six appear to have been saved. There were 411 persons on the ship and 264 were saved. Of the 147 dead 117 were Lascars.

Up to midnight forty-four bodies had been landed from the Maloja. They included those of eighteen men, eleven women and four children, in addition to eleven Lascars. Among the dead is Mrs. McLeod, wife of General McLeod.

The British tank steamship Empress, of Fort William, speeding with other vessels to the aid of the Maloja, also struck a mine and sank. One of the crew was drowned. All the others were saved.

The loss of three other steamships also became known here to-day. The British steamship Suver, from New York, February 11, for Havre, was abandoned on fire at sea.

The mail steamer Hackenberg, of the Zealand Line, from Tilbury for Flushing, struck a mine and sank. All on board were saved.

The steamship Birgit was sunk. Seventeen survivors have been landed. The Maloja left Tilbury only yesterday for Bombay with mails and 119 passengers of all classes aboard. Other passengers were to join the ship at Marseilles.

The steamer had just passed Admiralty Pier at Dover, and was opposite Shakespeare Cliff, when an explosion shook her from end to end. She listed immediately to port. High seas were running, and the captain, realizing that great damage had been done to the afterpart of his vessel, tried to run her ashore, but the engine room was swamped and the ship became unmanageable.

The plight of the vessel was observed and dozens of small craft went at full speed to her rescue. It was at this time that the tanker Empress struck another mine and sank near by.

Aboard the Maloja everything possible was done to get the passengers and crew off. All the boats had already been swung out before she struck, and all precautions against accident, and all those aboard had sufficient time to put on lifebelts, instruction in the use of which had been given the previous evening.

Bodies Washed Ashore.

Boat after boat and a number of rafts were sent away, but several persons leaped into the water and were picked up by the surrounding craft. It was at first thought that all had been

## TEN BIG TRIPLANES ORDERED BY BRITISH

## Curtiss Company to Build Super-Dreadnoughts of Air.

(By Telegram to The Tribune.)

Boston, Feb. 27.—Ten triplanes that will be super-dreadnoughts of the air have been ordered by the British government from the Curtiss Company for fighting Zeppelins, according to "Flying," a publication devoted to aviation.

The machines will be larger than any now in use, and their planes will tower high. With a spread of 133 feet to the wings, and a body 68 feet long, each machine will have little difficulty in supporting its full weight, fully equipped, of 21,000 pounds. With this weight its speed will be 75 miles an hour.

The machine, hull and motor, will weigh 12,000 pounds. It will carry eight men, two and a half tons of gasoline, oil and a dead weight of 3,000 pounds of bombs. With a lighter load the triplane can make 100 miles an hour and have a radius of 750 miles. Four 250-horsepower motors will furnish power for two tractor propellers for use when the machine is on the water. The engines will be self-starting and the machine will be heavily armored. Each machine will carry 3½-inch rapid fire gun and torpedoes of a new kind. The triplanes will cost \$50,000 each.

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## DOUAUMONT NOT RETAKEN, BERLIN INSISTS

## States Five Attempts to Recapture Fort Have Failed.

## FOE FORCED BACK, PARIS ASSERTS

## Claims New Offensive in Alsace Checked—Aeros Raid Metz.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, Feb. 27.—Temporarily at least, the great drive at Verdun has been checked. Both Paris and Berlin to-night agree in the abatement of hostilities, although some slight gains in the neighborhood of Douaumont are claimed by the latter. Five attempts by the French to recapture the fortress are also declared by the Germans to have failed.

Champagneville, to the west, and the fortified works of Hardaumont, to the east of Fort Douaumont, have been captured by the Germans. Berlin also claims to have captured the Cote de Talou, to the west of Douaumont, but according to the French official statement the artillery fire coming from both sides has rendered this position untenable for either French or Germans.

The French are hurling attack after attack upon the Douaumont positions held by the Germans, who are declared to be maintaining themselves there with difficulty, but in the Woëvre region, to the east of Verdun, the French advanced posts have been withdrawn.

"The French are now steadily driving the enemy past Douaumont, despite his spasmodic rallies," said a message from Paris this afternoon. It is believed that if the fort is not retaken it will be so shattered by shell fire as to be untenable by either side.

British Extending Lines.

Large reinforcements are being brought up probably by both forces, and it is reported that the British lines are being extended in Belgium and France in order that French troops may be released for the Verdun battle.

In the Vosges Mountains the Germans also started a heavy offensive southeast of Colles, but it was completely checked by the French. On the other extreme end of the line, around Ypres, a British attack was repulsed by the Germans.

Douaumont's Fate Still in Doubt.

The fate of Fort Douaumont, north of Verdun, is still uncertain to-night. Despite the French claim of its recapture yesterday, Berlin to-day stoutly insists that it is still in German possession. The Paris statement is rather ambiguous and says:

"To the east and west of the position of Douaumont, the slopes of which are covered by German bodies, our troops are pressing closely the enemy detachments which were able to gain a foothold there and who are maintaining themselves with difficulty."

The German War Office statement, asserting that all attempts to retake the fortress have been repulsed, says:

"On the heights to the right of the Meuse the French attempted by attacks, repeated five times, with fresh troops, to reconquer the armored fortifications of Douaumont. They were repulsed with sanguinary losses."

Germans Claim Woëvre Gains.

While Paris says there has been no change on the battlefield around Verdun, the Germans report progress to the north of Douaumont and in the Woëvre.

"To the west of Douaumont," says the Berlin statement, "our troops have taken Champagneville, the Cote de Talou and have advanced as far as Nave, on the southern border of the wood northeast of Bras."

"To the east of the fort we took by storm the extended fortified works of Hardaumont."

In the Woëvre plain vigorous fighting is taking place on the German frontier, the battles extending as far as the Cotes Lorraines.

"According to information at present in hand, the number of unrounded prisoners amounts to nearly 15,000."

Cote de Talou Untenable.

The French statement says:

"In the region to the north of Verdun, following the violent action of the preceding days, there has been some abatement in the efforts of the enemy in the course of the day, except between the height of Douaumont and the plateau to the north of the village

## WILSON FOR WAR ONLY FOR RIGHT

## Declares America Should Sacrifice All but Justice for Peace.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, Feb. 27.—America should keep out of the war at the sacrifice of everything except her sense of humanity and justice, President Wilson declared at the Gridiron Club dinner last night, addressing not only the large assembly of newspaper men but scores of Democratic and Republican Congressional leaders, diplomats and prominent men from all over the country.

The President held up to scorn both the declamation and the cloakroom conferences of members of Congress, saying that he would vastly prefer to know "what they are talking about around quiet firesides all over this country than what they are talking about in the cloakrooms of Congress."

Incidentally the President substituted a more elaborate thought for "too proud to fight," which the Administration is trying to forget. The new thought was: "I would be just as much ashamed to be seen as I would to be coward." Valor is self-respecting. Valor is circumspect. Valor strikes only when it is right to strike. Valor withholds itself from all small implications and entanglements and waits for the great opportunity, when the sword will stand as it is entitled to stand, as if it were heaven upon its blade.

"Senator Harding was saying just now," President Wilson remarked later, "that we ought to try when we are a hundred miles from the front to keep the principle of principle that our forefathers acted in when we were three million strong. I heard somebody say that the present population of the United States is 100,000,000. If there are three million thinking the same things that that original three million thought the hundred million will be saved for an illustrious future. They were ready that idea was not expediency, but justice."

"And the infinite difficulty of public affairs, gentlemen, is not to discover the signs of the times and the direction of the wind, but to square the things you do by the not simple but complicated standards of justice. Justice has nothing to do with expediency. The expense of patience comes upon us whenever a standard whatever. It is rooted and grounded in the fundamental instincts of humanity."

"America ought to keep out of this war at the sacrifice of everything except this single thing upon which her character and history are founded: her sense of humanity and justice. If her sense of humanity and justice is American, she has ceased to be American; she has ceased to entertain and to love the traditions which have made us proud to be Americans. And when we go to stake our safety at the expense of humanity, then I, for one, will believe that I have always been mistaken in what I have conceived to be the spirit of American history."

"There is no question what the roll of honor in America is. The roll of honor consists of the names of men who have squared their conduct by ideal standards. There is no one else on the roster; there is no one else whose name we care to remember when we measure things upon a national scale. And I wish that whenever an impulse of impatience comes upon us, some short way tempts us, we might close the door and take down some old stories of what American idealism and statesmen did in the past, and not let any counsel in that does not sound in the authentic voice of American tradition. Then we shall be certain what the lines of the future are, because we shall know we are steering by the lines of the past. We shall know that no temporary convenience, no temporary expediency, will lead us either to be rash or to be cowardly."

## Peculiarities

The pound is some to cents under par for exchange, and apparently England wants to keep it right there. Why?

Francis W. Hirst,  
Editor of "The London Economist."

gave a reason for it last week. There are many peculiar things in international finance these days, and he is one of the men who can make them seem less peculiar—or assist you in turning the peculiarities to advantage. He cables authoritative articles from London twice each week.

## The Tribune

First to Last—the Truth: News-Editorials-Advertisements.  
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